

HARRISON'S CABINET.

THE UNCERTAINTIES WITH WHICH IT IS HOUND UP.

NEW YORK TO HAVE A MEMBER.

Veteran Republicans Become Indignant Over Their Treatment—Judge Crisp Ready for Kennedy.

WASHINGTON, February 20.—(Special.)—The cabinet is not yet fixed to a certainty, according to the reports that reached here today. It appears that General John W. Noble has expressed a preference for the department of justice rather than the interior department, and that General Harrison will gratify him in this matter if it is possible. The way in which this will be brought about will be by giving the position of secretary of the interior to Warner Miller, of New York. This assertion comes on the heels of the statement that Senator Platt had intended to resign, and that he, Platt, has no ambition in connection with the cabinet, and will be perfectly satisfied if Captain Thomas is recognized. Mr. Miller would not take the position of secretary of agriculture, and, from reports, he refused it with a positiveness that was convincing that he was not flattered by the offer.

The position of secretary of the interior is another matter, however, and one that all his friends declare as highly acceptable to him. Now, if all these arrangements go, the president-elect is

RELIEVED OF ALL THE EMBARRASMENTS that have heretofore surrounded him in giving New York proper recognition, and at the same time avoiding unpleasant contingencies in the future. General Noble's preference for the position of attorney-general is said to arise simply from the fact that he has a professional pride as a lawyer that moves him to that department, which is exclusively within the line of his profession.

The friends of Captain Thomas assert that the report that the health of that gentleman is not sufficiently sturdy to enable him to fill the place at the head of the navy department, comes from friendly sources. As a matter of fact, Mr. Thomas does not display any external evidences of early dissolution, and if he is willing to risk his own welfare in the enterprise, outsiders ought not to lose any sleep over this feature of the situation.

THE MICHIGAN POLITICIANS are keeping one eye on Indianapolis all the while, judging from the remarks of a Michigan republican who lived one corner of a Michigan convention last evening.

"Senator Palmer," said this gentleman, "is not retiring from politics as fast as some people seem to think. He is just as liable to land at the head of the navy department next month as anybody else. It would be a clever thing for General Harrison to do. If Michigan is not represented in the cabinet, General Alger will go into the next republican national convention with the vote of the state of Michigan behind him. It is a highly important matter to the cabinet if he will lead the delegation in 1892. Don't you see how much better it will be, if Mr. Harrison desires a re-nomination, and it would be folly to suppose that he will not, if he has the vote of Michigan for himself, instead of in the hands of a rival, or at least one not particularly friendly to him."

In this outline of probabilities some think there are certainties. It will be observed that one Miller goes on the slate and another Miller goes off. This is consistent with the previous assumption, that W. H. H. Miller, the law partner of General Harrison, who, on the previous slate, was down for attorney-general, would be entirely at the disposal of General Harrison if the latter should desire him to withdraw.

THE VETERANS' MAD.

An organization of veteran republicans in this city has received a snub from the hands of the inaugural committee, and the senate committee in charge of the inaugural ceremonies, which they intend to resent. After the recent election a number of prominent republicans, who had voted for William H. Harrison in 1880, organized themselves in a body intending to be present at the inauguration of General Harrison. Among them were ex-Senator Columbus Delano, ex-Public Printer Clapp, ex-Senator Pomeroy, and General Schenck. They applied to the inaugural committee for a place in the inaugural procession, which was refused them, and on notifying them, a thick-headed clerk used a formal blank, stating that no curious or non-sensical would be allowed a place in the line. This highly increased the veterans, and they applied to the senate committee for a position on the platform, where the president will deliver his inaugural address, and owing to lack of space this was also refused them. This afternoon they held

AN INMAGINATION MEETING, at which they adopted a series of resolutions reciting that they had been foremost in promoting the success of the republican party in years past, but now that they were hardly likely to live four years longer their services would be no longer wanted by the party. They had been refused the honor of participating in the inaugural ceremonies. They further resolved that they would form in a body and call on General Harrison immediately after the inauguration on March 4, and give the reasons why they were not present during the ceremony.

Crisp Ready for Kennedy.

Mr. Kennedy, of Ohio, who was denounced as almost every kind of a liar by Judge Crisp during the debate on the Smalls-Elliott contested election case, has been busy himself ever since preparing a speech in which to defend himself and to attack Judge Crisp, the state of Georgia and the south generally. Kennedy has concluded the preparation of his speech, and is now awaiting an opportunity to make it, when an appropriation bill is under discussion. Judge Crisp, however, has heard of this, and is engaged in fortifying himself by looking up Kennedy's record, which is anything but a good one, to be used in case of an attack upon himself.

Kennedy is possibly the most rabid republican and the bitterest man in the house, and will undoubtedly deal to a large extent in personalities. He is the man who said in a speech during last session that if Georgia were to build an asylum for idiots, the governor of the state would have to flee to the mountains, or else he would be the first inmate. Judge Crisp will meet Mr. Kennedy on his own ground, and will this time probably wipe him completely out of existence.

Freight Discriminations.

James and Abbott, of Boston, Mass., have filed a complaint with the interstate commission, alleging unfair rates on lumber in car load lots between Johnson City, Tenn., and Boston. They assert that the roads engaged in hauling lumber from that point named are the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia railroad and the N. and W. the Shenandoah Val-

ley and Cumberland Valley railroads, the New York and New Haven and Hartford, and the New York and New England railroads. These roads charge a rate of 4 to 5 cents per hundred pounds for lumber in car load lots from Atlanta to Boston, a distance of 1,230 miles, while they charge 26 cents per 100 pounds upon lumber from Johnson City to Boston, a distance of only 911 miles. They complain that the railroad rates from Macon to Boston, a distance of 1,328 miles, is only 26 cents per hundred for lumber in car load lots, although these points are all on the same line of railroad. They say that they have made complaint to the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia company, which is the initial road, and have asked that the Johnson City rate be reduced, but that their request has been denied. They, therefore, come to the interstate commerce commission for relief from the excessive charges which they allege they are compelled to pay for the short haul above the rates for the long haul.

JAMES STEWART today replied to the speech of General Grosvenor, of Ohio, made two months ago.

THE TOWN NEW STATES.

The Senate and House Adopt the Report on the Admission of Four New States.

WASHINGTON, February 20.—Senator Hear modified the resolution reported by him yesterday as to the southern elections, so as not to require its reference to the committee on contingent expenses. And, as modified, it went over till tomorrow.

The senate then resumed consideration of the sundry civil appropriation bill. Among the amendments reported from the committee on appropriations, and agreed to by the senate were the following: Inserting an item of \$3,000 for the expenses of the inaugural ceremonies; inserting an item of \$10,000 for the purchase of works of art under the direction of the joint committee on the library.

THE TERRITORIAL BILL.

Consideration of the bill was interrupted by the presentation by Mr. Platt, of the conference report on the bill for the admission of South Dakota as a state, and for the organization of the territory of North Dakota.

The clerk commenced the reading of the substitute agreed upon by the conference committee looking to the admission as states of North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana and Washington.

After the clerk had been reading a few minutes Mr. Platt endeavored to have the bill postponed until, as it was a long bill, containing twenty-four sections, and offering to make a statement of the provisions of the bill. He could not gain unanimous consent, and the reading was proceeded with, lasting until 4:30 o'clock.

Messrs. Platt, Cullum and Butler, conferees on the part of the senate, explained the motives that actuated them in agreeing to the report, and many things which the senate conferees desired to be given up. They felt that they could not afford, without giving away more than was involved in the difference between the two houses, to forfeit the opportunity of giving state governments to these territories. The admission of four states at once was a great event. Such an admission had never occurred in the history of the republic. This was a general reply to the queries from senators on both sides as to the different features which had been abandoned by the senate conferees.

THE REPORT ADOPTED.

The vote was taken and the report was agreed to without division.

A message from the president, transmitting the report of the secretary of state, with accompanying correspondence, touching the case of Lord Sackville, was presented, read and referred to the committee on foreign relations.

Mr. Harris moved to proceed to executive business, stating that his purpose was not special, but general.

But that motion to adjourn was interrupted by Mr. Allison and carried to 19 to 11—so the senate, at 6:30 adjourned.

The Day in the House.

WASHINGTON, February 20.—Immediately after the reading of the journal, the contest over the direct tax bill was resumed.

Mr. Caswell, of Iowa, calling on the conference report, as a matter of privilege, declined to yield to enable the speaker to clear his table of senate bills, although he was warned by Mr. Grosvenor, of Mississippi, that he had better do so.

Mr. Crisp, of Georgia, raised a question of consideration about the conference report, stating that while he was willing to give precedence to appropriation bills, he would antagonize any other measures with a contested election case.

The house determined—yeas 134, nays 93—to consider the conference report, but Mr. Bland, of Missouri, moved a reconsideration, having voted in the affirmative to enable him to make that motion.

Mr. Kelley moved to table the motion to reconsider.

Mr. Stewart's REMARKS.

The motion to table the motion to reconsider was approved—yeas 133, nays 77—and Mr. Stewart, of Georgia, presented the bill, which the house in opposition to the adoption of the report. Referring to the speech made by Mr. Grosvenor, of Ohio, he declared that it was calculated to produce irritation between the north and south, and he protested against the issue the gentleman sought. He (Mr. Stewart) did not raise it, and he warned the gentleman that southern members were here to observe constitutional requirements, obey the law, and, if need be, to defend the flag, but that they were not to be deterred from doing what was right by anything coming from him (Mr. Grosvenor).

Mr. Grosvenor denied that in the remarks made by him and criticized by the gentleman from Georgia he had used any offensive language or any language which could be construed as a threat against the south. He was not open to a lecture on the subject, but he was open to a lecture on the subject of sectionalism into any debate over a business proposition, and he never would.

Mr. Bland, of Missouri, presented the conference report, declaring that the object of the bill was to squander money in the treasury in order that the enormous, dishonest protective system of taxation might be perpetuated.

Mr. Bates, of Alabama, one of the conferees, said he had refused to sign the report because of his unalterable, unwavering opposition to the bill, and he would not sign it.

The constitutional features of the bill were discussed by Messrs. Oates, Hooker and Caswell, and the conference report was then agreed to—yeas 168, nays 88.

THE NEW STATES.

Mr. Springer presented the conference report on the territorial bill. The bill, as agreed to in conference, provides for the admission of the states of North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana and Washington. The territory of Dakota is to be divided on the line of the seventh standard parallel due west to the western boundary of the territory. It is made the duty of the president to admit the four new states by proclamation. If the constitutions framed are ratified at an election to be held on the first Tuesday in October. Each of the new states shall be entitled to one representative in congress, except South Dakota, which shall be entitled to two.

Until last night the name of Washington was changed in the bill to Tacoma, but it was then stricken out.

Mr. Barnes, of Georgia, said that as one of the conferees he had been unable, under his sense of duty, to sign the report. He would not attempt, however, to enter into any argu-

ment against the bill, but would allow the house to vote upon the report without delay. The report was then adopted amid applause on both sides of the chamber.

The speaker proceeded to clear his table of executive communications and senate bills.

Mr. Randall, voicing the sentiment of friends of the Cullum bill, objected to any disposition of this business which could, in any way, interfere with that measure.

The house then went into committee of the whole on the sundry civil appropriation bill. The president's letter of transmittal to the committee was read, and the house took a recess until 7:30, the evening session to be for the consideration of the report from the committee on commerce.

WHAT WILL BE ITS FATE?

The Direct Tax Bill in the Hands of the President.

WASHINGTON, February 20.—The direct tax bill was on its way to President Cleveland for his consideration within five minutes of the time it had been signed by President Pro Tem Ingalls, and it was delivered at the white house at about 4 o'clock. The fate of the bill is uncertain, and the house took a recess until 7:30, the evening session to be for the consideration of the report from the committee on commerce.

THE LAW ON THE SUBJECT.

If any bill shall not be returned by the president within ten days (Sundays excepted), after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law, in the manner as if he had signed it, unless the president shall have signed its return, in which case it shall not be a law.

THE IMPORTANT QUESTION.

The question arises, "Will the president have ten days in which to consider the bill?" And upon this there is considerable variance of opinion. So far as known there is no judicial decision or executive decision covering the case.

Senator Sherman, who has charge of the direct tax bill, said that yesterday was the last day on which the bill could be sent to the president and become a law without his signature.

WASHINGTON GOSSIP.

The "Futures Gambling" Bill to Be Reported.

WASHINGTON, February 20.—The treasury bill, which was passed by the house on January 10 and 11, is now in the hands of the committee on finance.

During the last session of congress bills were introduced in the house to punish dealing in futures in commodities, and to prohibit fictitious and gambling transactions on the price of articles produced by American farm industry. The bills were referred to the committee on finance, and the subject under consideration and heard arguments in support of the bills.

Today the committee took up the matter for consideration, and the report both bills adversely, and authorized the appointment of a sub-committee to draw up a report to that effect. The committee investigated the matter thoroughly, and arrived at the conclusion that congress has no jurisdiction over this subject; that the limitations imposed by the constitution make it improper for congress to legislate on the subject, and that it is a matter for state legislation exclusively.

The comptroller of currency has favored a third issue of national bank notes, and the creditors of the State National bank of Raleigh, N. C. This makes in all 40 per cent on the claims proved, amounting to \$33,827. This bill failed on March 27, 1888.

The president has signed the Nicaragua canal bill.

A telegram was received by the secretary of state from Mr. Hubbel, United States minister to Japan, dated February 19, stating that the Japanese government had agreed to a treaty of commerce, amity and navigation with Japan.

The president today directed the discharge of 100 men from the army, and the States navy, with one year's pay. This officer was examined for promotion and was found morally disqualified. He was given another trial but failed to meet the requirements of the service.

GEORGETOWN CENTENNIAL.

The Orator Delivered by Rev. Father James A. Doonan.

WASHINGTON, February 20.—The centennial of the Georgetown, Georgia, university, which arrangements have been in preparation for many weeks, began this morning. All day yesterday and this morning archbishops, bishops and priests were arriving at the university from almost every state in the union.

The ceremony was a grand one, and the university was decorated with flowers, flags and banners bearing appropriate legends. The clergy members present at the opening exercises were Cardinal Gibbons, archbishops Corrigan, Ryan and Laughlin, and Bishops Curtis, Wilmington, Delaware, Lewenger, Fort Wayne, Ind.; Bradley, Manchester, N. H.; Kain, Wheeling, Va.; McElroy, Erie, Pa.; Chastain, Indianapolis, Ind.; McMahon, Hartford, Conn.; Gilmore, Cleveland, O.; Moore, St. Augustine, Fla.; Phelan, Albany, Pa.; Sweeney, St. John, Neb.; Cullen, Chicago, Ill.; and O'Hara, Scranton, Pa.

A BRILLIANT SPECTACLE.

At 9 o'clock the procession, composed of various bodies of clergy, students, cadets and alumni, was formed and marched to Trinity church, where the services were conducted by Cardinal Gibbons. The cardinal, archbishops and bishops all wore their richest costumes, and the brilliancy of their attire, the gray of the cadets' uniforms, and the white cassocks of their black robes, students and alumni all wearing medals commemorative of the occasion, all combined to present a picture rarely witnessed.

At 10 o'clock the president of the university, delivered the centennial sermon, in which he reviewed the history of the university from its establishment by John Carroll, one hundred years ago, to the present day. The evening program included an address by Rev. E. H. Welch, S. J., the profession of faith by candidates for theological degrees, and the conferring of degrees.

Mrs. Parsons Will Go to Paris.

CHICAGO, February 20.—At a meeting of the Abolition Bund last night, the announcement was made that it had been decided that Mrs. Curtin and Mrs. Parsons should be sent as delegates to the Paris labor congress. Before closing the meeting, Mr. Parsons proposed to make a tour of the United States annually to lecture on the eight hour movement, but to devote his time largely to organization of anarchist groups on the plan of the Chicago Arbeiter Bund.

Democratic Congressmen Elected.

St. Joseph, Mo., February 20.—At 2 o'clock this morning dispatches received indicate that the election of Charles F. Bohr, of Andrew county, and R. P. C. Wilson, of Platte county, republican nominees for the 50th and 51st congress by 227 majority. Frank M. Posegate, republican nominee for both terms carried St. Joseph by 1,123 majority. Official returns may change the result. This election was held to fill the vacancy caused by the death of James N. Burns.

Only One Day More.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., February 20.—There were two ballots cast for senator today. Kenna lost seventeen, which reduced him to twenty-two on the second ballot. God received four-three, the full party vote. L. P. Brown, 18, has a senatorial term. It required forty-six to elect a senator. There were present and voting.

MURCHISON'S DUPE.

THE SENDING OF SACKVILLE ACROSS THE SEA.

PAPERS IN THE CELEBRATED CASE.

The Letters Which Passed Between Minister Phelps, Secretary Bayard and Lord Sackville—Difference of Opinion.

WASHINGTON, February 20.—The president today sent to congress all correspondence which has taken place between this government and the government of Great Britain in regard to the dismissal of Lord West as minister of Great Britain to the United States. It is voluminous, a single letter from Bayard to Phelps, in which he replies to argument of Sackville against the action of this government.

The president's letter of transmittal to the committee was read, and the house took a recess until 7:30, the evening session to be for the consideration of the report from the committee on commerce.

On October 25th Mr. Bayard in a telegram directs Mr. Phelps to invite Lord Sackville's attention to the Murchison letters and to express the confident reliance of this government upon the action of her majesty's government in the matter. On the following day Mr. Bayard telegraphed to Mr. Phelps that Minister West's usefulness in this country is at an end; that a strong public sentiment has been aroused and that Lord Sackville should be permitted, as speedily as possible, to understand the necessity of immediate action.

Under date of October 28, Minister Phelps telegraphed to Secretary Bayard that Lord Sackville declines to act until in receipt of the precise language of Sackville West and his explanation. Lord Sackville does not by the minister's letter alone as sufficient to warrant his recall, thus ending his diplomatic career, which would not necessarily be the case if he were dismissed by the government.

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ever, to state to her majesty's government more fully than heretofore the views of this government in respect to the grounds of Sackville's dismissal; not, however, with the purpose of inviting a discussion of their sufficiency, for on this subject, this government has entertained no doubt, but in a friendly way to acquaint her majesty's government with the views of this government in regard to the misconduct of this envoy.

Such was the letter addressed to and received by Lord Sackville, as a representative of her Britannic majesty. Whether it was obviously fraudulent, or a thinly veiled fraudulent scheme, is now a question of minor significance. But whether a fictitious fraud or no, there are certain facts indisputably and indelibly stamped upon its face. It declared the writer to be actuated by motives of the most unbecoming nature. It grossly misrepresented the facts of the case, and it was addressed to an ambassador in good faith, have never, I believe, before been made the subject of international complaint.

The precise force or applicability of this observation in the present case is not perceived. Lord Sackville has stated that his correspondent

was unknown to him.

A request for his advice could not, therefore, rest upon personal relations of intimacy, duty or confidence. The sole basis of appeal for his conduct was declared by the correspondent to be his preference, as a native Englishman, for the interests of England as against those of the United States. On behalf of the United States, Mr. Bayard, in his letter, declared that the correspondent was actuated by motives of the most unbecoming nature. It grossly misrepresented the facts of the case, and it was addressed to an ambassador in good faith, have never, I believe, before been made the subject of international complaint.

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A request for his advice could not, therefore, rest upon personal relations of intimacy, duty or confidence. The sole basis of appeal for his conduct was declared by the correspondent to be his preference, as a native Englishman, for the interests of England as against those of the United States. On behalf of the United States, Mr. Bayard, in his letter, declared that the correspondent was actuated by motives of the most unbecoming nature. It grossly misrepresented the facts of the case, and it was addressed to an ambassador in good faith, have never, I believe, before been made the subject of international complaint.

The precise force or applicability of this observation in the present case is not perceived. Lord Sackville has stated that his correspondent

THE SOUTH AND THE NEGRO

EX-GOVERNOR BULLOCK'S REPLY TO THE MAIL AND EXPRESS.

Which Paper in an Article on "The South in Congress" Referred to the Governor—The Question of Negro Domination.

To the Editor of the New York Mail and Express.
A friend in New York has just now mailed me a copy of your edition of January 16. Your leading editorial "The South in Congress," comments upon certain public suggestions that I have made and refers to me by name in such manner that I am confident you will do me the kindness to publish the following.

You say, "It is the boast of the southern whites that they will not submit to the domination of the negro." I am not aware of any "boast" by our people of this character, but the fact is not confined to the south. The "whites" will not submit to the domination of the "negro" anywhere. There is not a community or a local government within the confines of the United States that will submit to such "domination" nor is there any physical force extant that can compel it. No political party advocating, or reasonably suspected of such a purpose, will be supported in national elections by the votes of the people.

Massachusetts, the stronghold of a philanthropy which eliminated, after bloody war, the abolition of African slavery, would vote against such a party.

Iowa, whose voters of facilities for free public education equips her sons for the intelligent exercise of the franchise, and is therefore, overwhelmingly republican, would condemn the party if it attempted its policy to be to compel the southern whites to submit to the domination of the negro.

Such a narrow, malignant, hateful policy would be sprung by the white people and by the intelligent colored people of all sections. Had this policy been embodied in the Chicago platform President Cleveland would have been re-elected by an overwhelming majority of the electoral college.

When, after the war, the choice was offered to the south to accept the congressional plan of reconstruction, involving the enfranchisement of the negro, or to submit to indefinite military control, I accepted the former, believing that to aid in building up a business revival, almost any civil government was better than none. This I am confident, was also the feeling of the white men who co-operated with me. No sane man who had seen his life here could be recommended as a wise or prudent policy putting the ballot in the hand of the ignorant negro citizen. Even with the tempting bribe of increased representation in congress, and in the electoral college, none of us would have accepted the plan if we had believed that the object or purpose of the policy was to secure the domination of the negro. While I have risked the personal violence of unconquered prejudices to maintain the right of the negro to vote and hold office, I would have been among those who were willing to "cut, burn and destroy" to prevent it if I had believed that the negro would be the nation sought to compel us to "submit to the domination of the negro."

I did not believe it. I do not believe it now. All that the letter of the spirit of the amended constitution requires is the recognition of the black man as an equal citizen, and the constitutions and laws of every state now have this recognition. This recognition is the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments does not, however, involve negro domination. Even where the colored man is numerically in the majority this will not be the result, pushed to it by some outside evil influence. Intelligence and virtue will never fail to maintain when natural causes can operate unhindered. The intelligent tax-paying negro will always ally with his white fellow-citizen to push to the character in voting for whatever policy will best conserve his pecuniary interests. And if left to ourselves we will work out together results that will meet the approval of all right thinking men everywhere. Let the past speak for the future. What is the record?

Twenty-four years ago we made our weary march from defeat to victory. We were without money and without credit. Today, in spite of defeat, poverty, discouragement, political contention and readjustment of social conditions, the south has more than doubled her railway mileage; more than doubled the volume of her commerce; more than doubled the quantity and value of her agricultural products; more than doubled her manufacturing industries, and her output of iron today is greater than the total American product in 1861!

Is it unreasonable to suppose that a people who, under their local governments have accomplished all this in spite of serious drawbacks, are worthy to be regarded and trusted as equal American citizens? Will the interests of the republic be promoted by compelling such people to "submit to the domination of the negro?" Would you destroy this satisfactory condition in that effort to establish the theory? The business man, the politician, the politician in your section will respond by his voice and by his vote in an emphatic negative. The dominant party here would respond in the affirmative, because it would enable them to keep up a solidarity which depends upon prejudice for cohesion.

I believe that the maintenance of the republican policy of protection to American industry is of vital importance to the growth and well being of my section, and I am therefore opposed to any action being taken by my party on other issues that would tend to weaken its north. Its strength in the south, can only advance as race prejudice recedes, and that prejudice will disappear, and the citizenship of the negro be fully accepted the moment the interests of our people can be convinced that "negro domination" here is not to be the result of republican supremacy in the nation. Hence it is that I plead, as you say, "that the nation keep its hands off the south, and to permit local laws and customs to regulate and control the relation between the races."

A leading southern paper, now at the head of the Peabody education fund—the Hon. Mr. Curry—has recently warned us that the southern negroes are becoming educated more rapidly than our whites, and that unless a change in the progress of the races in this particular is brought about, the negro will become dominant by reason of superior intelligence. When that condition is reached there will be no question as to submission, but Mr. Editor, will be "where the wicked cease from troubling, and the weary are at rest."

But to the objection and the remedy.
The change asked us is twofold.
First—That the ballot boxes in congressional elections are tampered with, and that fraudulent returns are certified to.
This is an offense confined to any section of the country. There must be an opposing candidate or there would be no object in misrepresenting the result of the ballot. Congress has already provided by law for federal inspectors and supervisors to observe and report upon such elections as an aid to it in deciding between contestants as to which is the duly elected candidate. The judgment of congress in these cases is final. From it there is no appeal. It cannot, therefore, be urged that there is anything peculiar to the south in this regard to call for new federal election laws.

Second—It is charged that in many southern congressional districts the republican vote is suppressed; that democratic members take seats with only a few votes behind them, and thus, and thus, unfairly offset republican members who have been chosen in the north by full votes in their districts. While the explanation is simple and exclusive, it is idle to rehearse it. The fact remains and my recommendation is that when a member-elect has not received votes enough to be fairly representative of his district, he be kept off the roll until he can be fairly elected and pass upon his case. This can be readily accomplished by amending the rule of instruction to the clerks. The judgment of the house will be respected wherever it may be, and if a new election is ordered by the house it is highly probable that the candidates will see to it that the election is so conducted as to command the approval of all honest men.

I deny that congress has power to make laws covering any election whatever, except that of its members. A further examination of the constitution will convince you, Mr. Editor, of this fact. Therefore, there is but one condition in the south subject to the control of congress which differs from the north, and this condition can be corrected by the simple process of the house amending its own rules. Why then advocate a frame work of election laws, calling for an army of federal officials? Such a course will be understood as being intended to secure the "domination of the negro." The north does not desire and will not tolerate such a domination of this character, and the

republican majority in congress will again disappear.
May we not unite in the Christ-like utterances of the immortal Lincoln and say, "With malice toward none, with charity for all, we will strive to finish the work we are in; to bind up the nation's wounds; to do all which may achieve and cherish a lasting peace among ourselves?"
—RUFUS B. BULLOCK.
Atlanta, Ga., February 15, 1889.

SUPREME COURT OF GEORGIA.

Decisions Rendered Wednesday, February 20th, 1889. Reported by Henry C. Peoples.
Parker vs. Warecross and Florida Railway Co., and vice versa. Trespass and trover, from Ware. Practice in Supreme Court. Title. Deeds. Trespass. Forgery. Evidence. Presumptions. Estoppel. Actions. Master and servant. Damages. Before Judge Atkinson.

This case was argued at the last term and the decision reserved. Blockley, J., sitting in place of Atkinson, J., delivered the opinion of the court. The plaintiff, Parker, was designated to preside in his stead, Blockley, J.—1. Where exceptions are taken to the decision of the court, the plaintiff is bound to show that the exceptions are taken, and a bill of exceptions to the ruling assigns error upon "each and every" of the exceptions and rulings of said court. * * * herein above set forth, * * * and for ground of exception referred to the said exceptions are taken now of file with said report as part of the record of said case.

2. In an action of trespass for entering upon land and cutting and carrying away timber, where no grant from the state was introduced conveying, and there was no evidence that the plaintiff had acquired title to the land, and two of the plaintiff's deeds there-fore were attacked as forgeries, to sustain which attack two certificates from the executive department were introduced, the first named bill of exceptions will be entertained, the judgment rendered being the logical sequence of the positions attacked thereby.

3. In an action of trespass for entering upon land and cutting and carrying away timber, where no grant from the state was introduced conveying, and there was no evidence that the plaintiff had acquired title to the land, and two of the plaintiff's deeds there-fore were attacked as forgeries, to sustain which attack two certificates from the executive department were introduced, the first named bill of exceptions will be entertained, the judgment rendered being the logical sequence of the positions attacked thereby.

(a) It is not required that such certificate, in order to create such presumption, should show that there was no such person in the state in commission as justice of the peace when the deed was executed, 30 Ga. (supra).

(b) The genuineness of a deed whether "ancient or modern" may be challenged, 75 Ga. 469.

(c) Though a plaintiff may recover in ejectment, as against a mere trespasser, upon prior possession alone, (Code, §336; 63 Ga. 558; 64 Ga. 610; 53 Ga. 474; 11 Ga. 119; 5 Ga. 411), while possession under deed without more has been held sufficient to make out a prima facie case, rendering it necessary to show that the defendant's possession was not that of a trespasser (63 Ga. 610), yet it has not been held that one who merely has a deed and is not in possession can recover for trespasses on the land or cast the burden of proof on his adversary. 30 Ga. 636, 324, disapproved.

(d) A person holding a forged deed can recover thereon for purposes of title only where it is shown that the deed was obtained by fraud, and the fraud was committed without notice and in good faith. 3. A deed in the plaintiff's possession from his ancestor to the defendant, covering a strip of the disputed lot for a railroad right of way, does not stop the defendant from denying the title of the plaintiff to such strip. 14 Ga. 312; Big. Ex. (Ed.) 131-303, notes.

The evidence sustains the finding of the judge as to the number of cross-ties from plaintiff's land the defendant received.

5. Where, under the contract between the defendant and the person who furnished the timber, cross-ties, etc., the ties were to be distributed on its right of way, to be used in constructing its track, while the other timbers were not to belong to it until they had become part of its roadbed, and so accepted, though the plaintiff might recover for the ties he could not for the other timbers. The evidence supports this distinction, as it does also the finding of the judge as to the quantity of "crib" and bridge timbers that went into defendant's possession.

6. The defendant was not liable for acts of trespass committed by employees of sub-contractors of the person who contracted with defendant to supply the timbers in question; there being no evidence that the defendant ratified the trespasses. Code §232; 75 Ga. 588 (in press).

7. Where the sub-contractors entered upon plaintiff's land without authority, cut down trees, turned them into cross-ties, delivered them to the principal contractor and were paid, and the principal contractor delivered them to defendant under his agreement, the plaintiff was entitled to recover the value of the timber received in being made into cross-ties was derived from the labor of the trespassers. 106 U. S. 432, and many authorities cited.

Judgment affirmed, with modification.
S. C. Egan, B. A. Hawkins and R. F. Lyon for plaintiff.
Chisolm & Erwin, S. T. Kingsbury, L. A. Wilson and J. C. Nicholl for defendant.

Whaley vs. Cooper & Co. Motion to set aside a judgment, from Webster. Continuance. Practice. Before Judge Fort.
Blandford, J., was provisionally prevented from presiding in this case.

Simmons, J.—The discretion of the court below was not abused in overruling the motion to set aside the judgment in this case.

(a) If the plaintiff in error had a good ground of continuance at the term at which the verdict against him was rendered, he should have then filed his bill of exceptions to the refusal of the court to continue, and wait until the next term of the court and then moved to set aside the judgment.

Judgment affirmed.
E. G. Simmons and E. A. Hawkins, for plaintiff in error.
J. B. Hudson and J. A. Ansley, contra.

The following judgments were also rendered. Reports will appear tomorrow.
Gibson vs. Carreker, administrator, from Talbot. Reversed.

Mayor and Council of Montezuma vs. Wilcox. From Macon. Reversed.

Hill vs. Taylor et al., from Oglethorpe. Affirmed.

Supreme Court of Georgia, October Term, 1888.
Order of circuits with the number of cases remaining undispensed of.
Albany..... 4 Brunswick..... 6
Southern..... 4 Eastern..... 22
Oconee..... 12

PROCEEDINGS YESTERDAY.
No. 1. Argument concluded.
No. 2. Richardson & Co. vs. Sobers. Claim from Henry. Reversed. D. G. Gubers, for plaintiff in error. D. A. Russell and Donahue & Hayes, contra.

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If you feel tired, weak, worn out or run down from hard work, by impoverished condition of the blood or low state of the system, you should take Hood's Sarsaparilla. The peculiar toning, purifying and vitalizing qualities of this successful medicine are soon felt throughout the entire system, expelling disease, and giving quick, healthy action to every organ. It tones the stomach, creates an appetite, and rouses the liver and kidneys. Thousands who have taken it with benefit, testify that Hood's Sarsaparilla "makes the weak strong."

Hood's Sarsaparilla
"I have taken not quite a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla, and must say it is one of the best medicines for giving an appetite, purifying the blood, and regulating the digestive organs that I ever heard of. It did me a great deal of good." Mrs. N. A. STANLEY, Canastota, N. Y.

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"I had salt rheum on my left arm three years, and it was so bad that I was obliged to leave it. Hood's Sarsaparilla cured it." H. M. MILLS, 71 French St., Lowell, Mass.

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100 Doses One Dollar

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4 lots 100x400, from Capitol avenue to Crew street; lay well; \$1,000 each.

12 room house, Gamett street, near Center; all conveniences; just the place for a physician's home and office.

10 room house, double halls and verandas, corner Haynes and Rhodes street; large corner lot; a first class home; owner left the city and directs us to sell.

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4 lots from Washington to Crew street, each fronting 100 feet.

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50x150 South Pryor street, \$1,050.

50x150 South Pryor street, \$1,150.

50x150 South Pryor street, \$1,250.

50x150 South Pryor street, \$1,350.

50x150 South Pryor street, \$1,450.

50x150 South Pryor street, \$1,550.

50x150 South Pryor street, \$1,650.

50x150 South Pryor street, \$1,750.

50x150 South Pryor street, \$1,850.

50x150 South Pryor street, \$1,950.

50x150 South Pryor street, \$2,050.

50x150 South Pryor street, \$2,150.

50x150 South Pryor street, \$2,250.

50x150 South Pryor street, \$2,350.

50x150 South Pryor street, \$2,450.

50x150 South Pryor street, \$2,550.

50x150 South Pryor street, \$2,650.

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W. parties on approved real estate security. G. R. deSaussure & Co., rooms 8 and 9 Gould building.

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WANTED—TWO OR THREE MEN AND BOYS

to work in a factory on machine hands. Apply at 34 Decatur street, up stairs.

MOULDERS WANTED AT SOUTHERN AGRICULTURAL

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WANTED—A FIRST CLASS ALL ROUND MAN

in wholesale commission house. Must be a good penman, good salesman, good worker, well acquainted with city retail trade, correct at figures, early riser, give good references, desire a position of confidence. Address: Commission, Constitution office, to suit sun.

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WANTED—A FIRST CLASS BUTLER. APPLY

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everywhere. Send for instructions. Oklahoma Secret Service, Wichita, Kan.

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our goods by sample to the wholesale and retail trade. Largest manufacturers in our line. Closest largest salaries. Wages \$3 per day. Permanent position. No peddling. Address: Furniture Manufacturing Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.

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ATLANTA, GA., FEBRUARY 21, 1890.

The Tobacco Tax.

We venture to say that the purpose of Mr. Mills and other democratic leaders to antagonize the Cawley bill is not indorsed by any great number of democrats who understand the situation.

Mr. Mills contends that the reduction of the tariff on the necessities of life should precede the repeal of the internal taxes on tobacco. This view is natural enough and proper enough, but it is not a view that is superior to circumstances by any means. Circumstances must be taken into consideration by all reformers.

The Mills bill was defeated in congress, and the democratic party was defeated when the matter was appealed to the people. There is now not the slightest hope of any reduction of the tariff on the line of the Mills bill—not the slightest; but because that is so does it follow that the democrats should oppose all reasonable efforts for the reduction of unjust and unnecessary taxation?

Mr. Cleveland himself, in his message, said that the surplus is a condition and not a theory, and he then proceeded to point out the dangers of that accumulation. The dangerous surplus, the result of unjust and unnecessary taxation, was the basis of the president's message, and those conditions still confront the country.

As every democrat knows, there can be no legislation now in the direction of tariff reduction; but because this portion of the Mills bill is blocked, does it follow that democrats should refuse to pass the internal revenue features of that bill. These features were indorsed by Mr. Mills and the democratic members of the ways and means committee, and no reason can be found, either in democratic desires or in democratic policy, for antagonizing them at this juncture, when all other forms of democratic tax reduction are bound to fail.

Mr. Mills and his followers are making a terrible mistake, the effects of which will be seriously felt in the democratic party of the south if their efforts are successful. They may suppose that they are retaliating on the republicans by refusing to indorse the tobacco feature of the Mills bill, but, as a matter of fact, they are retaliating most severely on the most innocent democrats to be found in all this land, the tobacco-growers of the south.

These democrats cannot at all understand the fine-spin theory or policy that induces Mr. Mills to reject one feature of his bill simply because the other features cannot be adopted. They hold to the old saying that half a loaf is better than no bread. Because there can be no tariff reduction just now it does not follow that the tobacco tax is less unjust, and because the surplus cannot be reduced to the full extent of the Mills bill it does not follow that a reduction of \$31,000,000 a year would not lighten the burdens of unnecessary taxation.

In his opposition to the repeal of the tobacco tax, the democratic party is not supporting Mr. Mills.

Can Men Learn to Fly?

A company has been organized in New York with a capital of \$1,000,000 to back an inventor with a new flying machine.

The inventor is a Scotchman. He has been at work on his machine a long time, and it is said that he recently took a trip of two miles in it. The Academy of Science is taking much interest in the matter to discuss it, and the opinion seems to be that a machine modeled after the form of a seabird will some day be made to traverse the air.

The New York machine is sixty feet long and forty-two feet in diameter. It is cigar-shaped, and its wings work like those of a bird, by the aid of an electric propeller, and the passenger is carried just as the eagle carries his prey.

One reason why scientific men feel so much confidence in the final success of aerial navigation is because it is no new thing. It was practiced by the ancients, and we are told that 400 years before Christ a wooden pigeon was made to fly successfully.

If the Scotch inventor is able with his unperfected machine to travel a couple of miles, he will doubtless be able to do still better with improved facilities. The million dollars placed at his disposal by the stock company ought to enable him to find out whether his invention is a success or a failure.

Banking Facilities.

The New York Commercial Bulletin is of the opinion that banking facilities are in greater demand than ever before. If this is true of the north, it must be doubly true of the south, and this fact is emphasized by the facility with which the public here (we say "public" with some grains of allowance) permitted itself to be swindled by the so-called "Mercantile" affair that set up for business in Atlanta some time ago. The experience of those who invested in that experiment ought to be convincing, but the fact that there was any investment at all shows the necessity of larger banking facilities.

The Bulletin is of the opinion that congress ought to remove the burdensome restrictions that hinder the growth of the national banking system. In our opinion, the system itself ought to be revised for the benefit of the people. There is no longer any necessity for a banking system the chief object and aim of which is to keep the bonds of the United States at par. The national banks were organized for war purposes, so to speak, and they have carried out those purposes to perfection. The system should now be modified to meet the demands of the people, or it should be supplanted by a system of state banks based on the national bank system.

The Commercial Bulletin goes on to say that "the small banks must be organized with greater rapidity now than ever before if the requirements were such as could be borne by institutions of limited capital. The bonds to the localities and to the country

would be incalculable. The expense of admission to and continuance in the national system should be reduced to the minimum consistent with perfect security, and the organization of small banks should be encouraged by every proper means. The great banking institutions of the financial centers are in no less need of measures of relief than the smaller banks, if they are to be allowed to acquire their maximum usefulness and to do their full share in the advancement of the business interests of the country and its material development. They should be relieved of all unnecessary restrictions and burdens, and should be accorded the greatest freedom consistent with safety."

What Our Literature Lacks.

Our leading publishers talk very entertainingly about their business. They have accumulated a vast fund of interesting information, and seem determined to spare no pains and expense in adding to it.

In a free and candid chat with an Evening Sun reporter the New York publishers have kindly explained the difficulties confronting the American novel. "As a rule," said one, "manuscripts are uninteresting owing to the new and crude features of life here which render it next to impossible to write a successful story."

According to this view of the situation, our literature lacks old and finished material, traditions, and all that sort of thing. There is some mystery here. Some of the best recent novels deal with what is new and crude. The physical part of "The Story of an African Farm," is about as new and crude as it could be. The same may be said of the most interesting chapters written by George Manville Fenn, William Westall and Bret Harte.

Perhaps what our literature really lacks is writers with the ability to handle the material around them, and publishers who can sing something else besides, "I Am a Pirate King." This is the whole trouble. Between piddlers on the one hand, and pirates on the other, American literature is in a bad way.

EDITOR JOHN R. McLEAN, of Cincinnati, announces that he is out of politics. We have forgotten whether Editor McLean or politics ought to be congratulated, but congratulations are due somewhere, and we hereby heartily extend them.

The Boston papers are very much disturbed over what they term "French Indifference." The idea of French indifference is very funny. Deprive a Frenchman of his sugar and water, and it will soon be discovered whether he is indifferent or not.

The pool-rooms of Indianapolis are making a good deal of money out of the cabinet speculations. The names of various republicans are sold like those of horses in a race. A popular bet is Brother Blaine against the field.

PERRY BELMONT will not remain in Spain long enough to learn how to play on the bandolero. And this is to be regretted, for what this country needs now is a man who can play on the bandolero.

JOHN WANAMAKER is getting to be political even in his business. His latest advertisement contains a picture of a civil service reform Thomas cat pulling chestnuts out of the fire on behalf of a republican monkey.

It is stated that the Studebaker company are making on the order of the government a vehicle for hauling the judges of the supreme court around. It will be on the band-wagon order, and will attract attention.

THE NEW YORK Herald prints a column of printer's p's every day and leads it, "Personal Intelligence." Brother Bennett should return to New York and fill a long-felt want by knocking a hole in the wall.

THERE is nothing funnier than politics. Why should there be any secrecy in regard to the names of the men that General Harrison proposes to appoint to cabinet positions?

THERE is a mystery about Adonis Dixey. He can't gamble and he can't act, and he is not a success as an Apollinaris Belvidere. What is he good for?

MRS. HAYES's husband is writing love-letters to Editor Joseph Medill, of Chicago. Between these two able citizens, the lien industry ought to thrive.

THE leading lady who rode 625 miles on her bicycle in six days is described as being very fast.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

"WHAT SHALL BE DONE WITH YOUNG WOMEN?" asks Joe Howard. It is a serious problem. They must be colonized somewhere.

DR. TANNER, THE FASTER, contends that Edgar A. Poe was buried alive. He says that the poet was supposed to catalyze or transmute. What is he good for?

WHY SHOULD A GIRL remain ugly? There are exercises and systems for filling out her cheeks, neck and bust, developing her limbs and forming her nose. The experts will straighten her eyes and fix her teeth. What nature has not done for her, art, eyebrows and complexion, can be supplied by art. The plain girl may not find it in her power to become a thing of beauty, but she can come very near it.

THE NEW YORK WORLD deserves the highest praise for calling attention to the fact that the title of a recent novel, "Kathie, a Disreputable Story," is such to make it sell by tempting the lovers of immorality to buy it. The World is now publishing a story for family reading called "A Servant of Satan," which it promises will be "an unparalleled record of villainy."

AT A RECENT BANQUET of newspaper publishers in New York, the veteran, Major Pangborn said: "My editors were not doing for me; they were raising my advertising rates and lowering them. Try at all times to get your papers upon the highest plane." There is loss of good "home sense" in this. By the way, the literary venture edited by Major Pangborn for the Literary Publishing company expended some time ago.

THE ST. LOUIS GLOBE-DEMOCRAT insists that assassinations of the Clayton sort occur in the south only and are always inspired by partisanship. Hoshi Haddock was assassinated in cold blood in Iowa by persons who did not fancy his prohibition propensities.

ANOTHER NEW INDUSTRY has been started in New Orleans. The Times-Democrat contains the following advertisement: "A gentleman of good social position, and the possessor of a handsome wardrobe, temporarily embarrassed financially, will accept ladies to the theater or other place of amusement for a consideration; references given and required. Address Gondola, Times-Democrat office."

BILLY SUNDAY is the name of a new Chicago evangelist. It is too early to pass judgment upon his merits, but the fact that he is a successful baseball player invests him with a peculiar charm in his new field.

A NEW YORK ART DEALER who had sold a wealthy Pennsylvania a lot of garden statues paid his customer a visit. He saw all the statues but one. Psyche was missing. In response to an inquiry, his host led him to a cow shed, where the disgraced statue was situated. "Yes," he said, "that statue is Psyche, but she had no clothes on, so we put her in here."

THE RICHMOND STATE, a bright and enterprising contemporary, always welcomed in this office, is making so. It has purchased a new Webber press, and is printing weekly 10,000 copies.

A POLICEMAN'S CASE.

Superintendent O. J. Bridges is Dismissed from the Police Force.

The board of police commissioners met in a called session last evening, present Chairman English, Mayor Glenn, and Commissioners Martin, Brotherton and Brown.

The object of the meeting was the consideration of charges preferred against Superintendent O. J. Bridges, one of the men elected on the force just a few days ago.

This is the CHARGE. "Violating rule 20. Specification: In this that the said O. J. Bridges, member of the Atlanta police force and at the time being on duty did leave his beat and visit a house of ill-fame on Collins street, and to force the inmates to meet a citizen, telling him the time that he had been sent after her by the chief of police."

All the police of Atlanta, on the 13th day of February, 1890. A. B. CONNOLLY, Chief of Police. Witnesses: Captain Cuch, R. S. C. M. T. Whitlock, Willie Burton, Ole Brandy. After hearing the evidence, the board went into secret session, and by a unanimous vote Mr. Bridges was removed from the force, and dismissed from the force.

"Now," said Mayor Glenn, "there is another matter that deserves consideration. After the first of March, the business of the two stationhouse keepers, Patrolman Sam Stewart must be dropped from the roll, and as the act of council reads, he will be no longer a policeman. He is one of the best officers of the force, and in order that he may lose no time, I move that he be elected superintendent in place of Mr. Bridges, and after the first of March assigned to regular patrol duty."

The motion was carried unanimously. WHAT IT MEANS.

For a long time a regular policeman, paid by the police department, has officiated as clerk in recorder's court. When a prisoner is fined in police court, the "costs"—seventy-five cents in each case—goes to the city clerk because he is supposed to officiate in person as clerk of this court.

For a long time, the business of the clerk has become such that it was impossible for him to act as clerk of this court, and the recorder was assisted by any patrolman that happened to be in the room. In order that the city clerk should be able to attend to these duties regularly, and for the remainder of his watch, when court was not in session, to go back to his regular duty.

As a matter of fact this clerk should be paid by the city clerk, because he is the city clerk's deputy. As it has been the city clerk draws fees amounting to nearly \$200 a month from the police court alone.

"After the first of March," said the mayor, "the clerical duties of the third stationhouse keeper will be performed by a deputy clerk appointed and paid by the city clerk. It will be his duty to keep the books of the city clerk, and to do whatever is required of him by the city clerk."

After the first of March, the board adjourned.

THE RAILROADS.

The Savannah, Americus and Montgomery. AMERICUS, Ga., February 20.—[Special.]—A. R. Coulter, bridge contractor for the Savannah, Americus and Montgomery railroad, arrived in the city today.

The management of the road have completed every arrangement for the extension of the same from Abbeville, the present terminus, to a point on the East Tennessee Virginia and Georgia railroad, a distance of twenty-five miles, and the work will be rapidly pushed to completion.

The work of repairing the burned Hudson building, which was destroyed by fire last night, has begun and is being pushed forward as fast as possible. Only the top of the building burned, and this can be replaced in a few weeks. The work is being done by the contractors who were engaged in the building was rented the day it became known that the owners of the property would be sold, and a dozen others could have been leased easily.

Active preparations are being made for the erection of the stone and brick building on the corner of the proposed site and throwing up embankments for connection with the main line. The stone work will be completed in a few weeks, and the grading of the proposed site and throwing up embankments for connection with the main line. The stone work will be completed in a few weeks, and the grading of the proposed site and throwing up embankments for connection with the main line.

Reduced Rates. The Southern Passenger Association have issued reduced rates for the following routes: American prohibition convention at Louisville, February 13-16; Y. M. C. A. of Tennessee at Union City, February 15-17; American Traffic Reform League at Chicago, February 18-20; American Traffic Reform League at Greenville, April 11-14; grand south I. O. O. F. of Alabama at Huntsville, May 13-15.

The number of miles of railroad in the United States and territories is now just about 150,000, or more than the mileage of all Europe. A force of about 800,000 men is employed in various capacities on these lines, being at the rate of one man to every five miles of track.

The Illinois Central Refuses. The Southern Passenger Association have issued reduced rates for the following routes: American prohibition convention at Louisville, February 13-16; Y. M. C. A. of Tennessee at Union City, February 15-17; American Traffic Reform League at Chicago, February 18-20; American Traffic Reform League at Greenville, April 11-14; grand south I. O. O. F. of Alabama at Huntsville, May 13-15.

Crystalizing Their Strength. The Railway Employees' Club of the United States, which was organized some time ago in Minneapolis, now has about 12,000 members in Minnesota. They also have a large membership in Wisconsin, Iowa and Dakota. D. L. Boody is president and W. E. Perry secretary of the state executive board.

Clyde Bostie, advertising agent of the Central railroad, was in the city yesterday.

Samuel B. Webb, passenger agent of the Central railroad, left yesterday for a visit to North Carolina.

E. T. Charleston, general passenger agent of the Central railroad, returned to Savannah last night.

The first twenty-five miles of the Alabama Midland has been graded, and track laying has commenced.

J. D. Williams, president of the Chattanooga, Rome and Columbus railroad, left yesterday on a visit to Rome.

Charles Jones, passenger agent of the Kansas City, Memphis and Birmingham railroad, was in the city yesterday.

Thad C. Sturgis, passenger agent of the East Tennessee and Georgia railroad, returned to Atlanta yesterday from a trip to California.

A. Y. Lindsey, traveling passenger agent of the Grand Rapids and Indianapolis railroad company, was in the city yesterday.

A. L. Lockard, master of trains of the Richmond and Danville railroad, left a wife and two daughters, also three sisters and four brothers.

Charley Walker has returned to the city on his trip to Mississippi.

E. L. Wallis, clerk of the Florida Railway and Navigation company, at Jacksonville, accompanied by his wife, passed through the city yesterday on his way home.

E. B. Glenn, who has been claiming additional clerk of the traffic department of the Central railroad, has been appointed chief clerk in the superintendent's office of the Southwestern railroad.

E. H. Barnes, superintendent of the East Tennessee and Georgia railroad, has been appointed general freight agent, and Samuel H. Haddock, assistant general passenger agent of the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia railroad, have gone on a visit to Brunswick.

The 2,000 mile ticket regulation of the Western States Passenger Association goes into effect today. The price of a ticket will be \$50, with a rebate of \$10 when the ticket is used within the time specified. The association is designed to prevent the mileage tickets from being used as a means of speculation.

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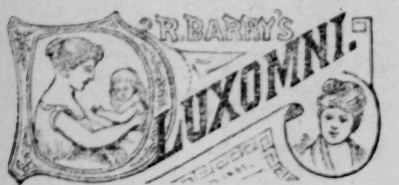
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MEXICAN ONYX.

Tables, Pedestals, Clocks and Cabinets, with polished brass trimmings. New assortment just received. Freeman & Crankshaw, Jewelers.



Simple, safe and harmless, a certain cure for all irregularities of women. Makes child-birth easy and diminishes danger to mother and child. Indicated in all cases of leucorrhoea, and if taken, the following annoying and painful disorders will, to their great relief, disappear: viz. Excessive, painful, scanty, or irregular menstruation; leucorrhoea, or watery, falling or misplaced of the womb, gravel and all female urinary troubles and the annoying pains and irregularities incident to change of life, weakness and pain in the back, indigestion, sour stomach, sick headache, neuralgia, constipation, general debility and depression of spirits.

Laxant relieved all internal troubles and irregularities, making women regular, healthy and happy.

Money will be returned in every instance if not perfectly satisfactory.

Sample package given away. Full size package \$1.00. Sent by mail, postage paid.

Sold by all druggists.

—JACOB'S PHARMACY—

General Agents.

405 E. 10th Street, Atlanta, Ga.

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TONIC

PILLS

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PILLS

Alexander's Tonic Pills are a certain cure for all irregularities of women. Makes child-birth easy and diminishes danger to mother and child. Indicated in all cases of leucorrhoea, and if taken, the following annoying and painful disorders will, to their great relief, disappear: viz. Excessive, painful, scanty, or irregular menstruation; leucorrhoea, or watery, falling or misplaced of the womb, gravel and all female urinary troubles and the annoying pains and irregularities incident to change of life, weakness and pain in the back, indigestion, sour stomach, sick headache, neuralgia, constipation, general debility and depression of spirits.

Laxant relieved all internal troubles and irregularities, making women regular, healthy and happy.

Money will be returned in every instance if not perfectly satisfactory.

Sample package given away. Full size package \$1.00. Sent by mail, postage paid.

Sold by all druggists.

—JACOB'S PHARMACY—

General Agents.

THOMPSON IS DEAD.

THE CROOKER LOOKED INTO THE CASE YESTERDAY, AND SAYS NOBODY IS TO BLAME.

The Man Who Was Hurt in a Difficulty With Mr. Smith Died Yesterday—The Facts as Brought Out on the Investigation.

Mr. Richard Thompson is dead. He died yesterday morning about 9 o'clock, at his home on East Hunter street.

Mr. Thompson, it will be remembered, is the gentleman who had the difficulty with Mr. T. M. Smith on last Saturday the 15th. He has been unconscious ever since that time, but his physicians, Drs. Collier, Murray and Gaston, entertained some hopes of his recovery up to Sunday morning, when he sank into a comatose state, and remained in that condition until his death.

Mr. Thompson was a hant 50 years of age, and leaves a wife and three children, two girls and a boy. He was a machinist at the East Tennessee shops, and his sad death will be greatly felt among his fellow workmen, with whom he was very popular. From the time of the accident until his death he was unable to recognize or converse with his closest friends, and his only complaint was that his head ached, his answer to all question being, "My head; oh, my head!"

The physicians were at loss for a diagnosis of the case at first, and thought that their patient had sustained the rupture of a blood vessel, but as time elapsed it became more and more evident that the skull had been injured though a fracture was not apparent.

THE STORY OF THE DIFFICULTY, as brought out by the investigation of the corner yesterday, is about as follows:

Mr. T. M. Smith was a tenant of Mr. Thompson's, and the house was in need of repair. Mr. Thompson having neglected to make them, he had the work done and deducted the cost thereof from his monthly rent.

The repairs amounted to about two dollars, and the balance due Mr. Thompson was about the same.

On last Saturday one week ago, at about five o'clock in the evening, Mr. Thompson called at Mr. H. Wolfe's store on Whitehall street, where Mr. Smith was engaged, and demanded the payment of the money. During the conversation which followed he used some very abusive language toward Mr. Smith, which of course angered him, and he answered in the same spirit. Finally Mr. Thompson said:

"Smith, you are no gentleman, and haven't enough honor in you to pay your just debt."

Mr. Smith replied: "Thompson, I don't want to have any trouble with you, but I don't want you to repeat what you have just said."

He turned and walked toward the front of the store. Thompson followed him and when he came up to him he said:

"You are a scoundrel and haven't any honor in you."

"If you say that you are a liar," replied Smith.

Mr. Thompson then pulled out a pocket knife, and clenching it in his hand, without opening it, however, aimed a blow at Mr. Smith's face. The two men had exchanged some half dozen blows when Mr. H. Wolfe, who had been standing on the sidewalk, rushed in and separated them, pushing Mr. Smith toward the rear of the store and Mr. Thompson toward the sidewalk. It seems that Mr. Thompson, in moving backward, caught his foot on the iron plate which was fastened to the floor and fell, striking the back of his head on the stone sidewalk. When Mr. Smith saw him fall he ran out and stopping down, raised him up and called for the colored porter to go for a physician. When the physician arrived the injured man had been carried into the store and was being cared for by Mr. Wolfe and his assistants.

THE VERDICT.

The following is the verdict of the jury: We, the jury empanelled and sworn to inquire into the cause of the death of Mr. J. Richard Thompson, here lying dead, from the evidence adduced, and that he came to his death by a fall and striking his head on the iron plate on the sidewalk, said fall being the indirect result of a difficulty between Mr. Thompson and Mr. T. M. Smith, and in our opinion, no one is liable for said death.

This is signed by the members of the jury, Messrs. D. A. Beale, foreman, E. R. Butler, N. S. Culpepper, W. J. Felot, S. S. Strood, Thomas Honey, E. M. Durant, W. A. Farris, T. M. Hawkins, W. R. Jordan, John Kerslaw, W. H. Harkins.

COURT CHAT.

Several Suits Filed and a Railroad Case Tried.

Yesterday Mrs. M. P. Tripp filed a bill in superior court to prevent her father, Mr. John L. Winner, from obtaining leave to sell certain property which he holds in a sort of trust for his wife and children.

The bill sets forth that this property was deeded to them some years ago, and since that time the daughter married. She will be of age in January, 1889, and the bill petitions the court to prevent an order being granted for Mr. Winner to sell the property, which is valued at several thousand dollars.

TWO DAMAGE SUITS.

Thomas Francis files a suit against the Georgia Pacific railroad company for \$15,000. The bill sets forth that D. J. Francis, son of the petitioner, had his foot caught in a "split" switch while at work in the company's yards on September 27, 1888, and that he was run over and killed while struggling to extricate himself.

Mrs. Caroline Deleshaw brings suit against the Western and Atlantic Railroad company for \$25,000. She charges that her son, a clerk in the company, was killed by a train on December 28, 1888, while running as freeman on a train. These cases are brought under a new enactment of the legislature, allowing next of kin and next friends, to bring suit in cases like the above.

IN CITY COURT.

Yesterday Mr. Tom Cobb Jackson and Mr. Burton Smith joined issue in the trial of a damage suit.

Mr. Smith represented W. T. Wilson, the plaintiff, in the second trial of a suit for \$1,000 against the Central railroad on account of a mangled finger. Mr. Jackson represented the road, and the jury brought in a verdict for the defendant, proving that Wilson had signed a release and had received half service.

This was the second trial of the case, the plaintiff securing several hundred dollars damage in the former trial.

The case of Rabb vs. the East Tennessee for \$25,000 damages was begun and will be concluded today.

THE COURT.

Judge Calhoun has been notified that Sam Flowers, a colored epileptic, sent to the asylum on January 1, 1889, is dead, and his remains are at the asylum in Milledgeville, subject to the direction of his relatives and friends.

The undertaker of the pistol, a five-shot, forty-two calibre, dropped out and was captured.

Sheriff Thomas is still busy with the fl. fas. A great many people are going to get left by holding out to the very last day, when it will be simply impossible for the sheriff and all his force to wait on the crowd that will come in to pay their taxes on that day.

Judge Marshall J. Clarke is home from a short vacation, during which he visited southwest Georgia and Mobile, Ala. He had a most enjoyable trip.

Solicitor Frank O'Bryan is gone to Augusta to attend the wedding of his friend, Mr. Albert Howell.

Judge Pat Owens is nicely fixed in his new quarters, 201 East Hunter street.

THE SOUTHSIDE UNION will meet to-day (Thursday) at 3 p. m., in the parlors of Trinity church.

Angostura Bitters are the best remedy for removing indigestion. Ask your druggist for the genuine, prepared by Dr. J. G. B. Siegert & Sons.

Phillips' Digestible Cocoa Furnishes nutriment and aids digestion.

Reputations Made in a Day

Are precious scarce. Time tries the worth of a man of medicine. Hostetler's Stomach Bitters is a thirty years' growth, and like those who have tried it, it cures the various ailments of the stomach, liver and bowels, and is regarded as a remedy for fever and ague, indigestion, constipation, liver and kidney disorders, nervousness and rheumatism.

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ABOUT THE CAPITOL AND CUSTOM HOUSE.

In the case of the Chattanooga Brick company vs. the Chattanooga, Rouse and Carrollton Construction company, Mr. J. G. Gandy Jordan, the master in chancery, held a brief session at the custom house yesterday. Nothing important was done. An adjournment was taken until the 11th of March in order to give both sides an opportunity to introduce additional testimony.

Adjutant General Kell has been commissioned to Lieutenant Colonel H. P. Elliott as aide de camp to the governor, T. E. Arnone, John C. Flynn and M. G. White as first lieutenant, second lieutenant and junior second lieutenant, in the order named.

Governor Gordon was engaged all day yesterday in hearing the argument in a contested election case. The face of the returns in Cook's district, Fulton county, show the election of W. C. Horton. Mr. W. A. Bradley is contesting the election. Mr. H. E. Whitesides appeared for Horton, and Bradley was represented by the Messrs. Albert. It is claimed that Horton was elected by illegal votes. No decision was rendered yesterday by Governor Gordon. The contested election case of McFarland and Foster for the sheriffship of Upson county has not been decided.

Up to date 775 applications put in under the mained soldier act have been allowed.

Broke Up From Childhood.

I have been afflicted with scrofula ever since I was a small child. To tell of all I have suffered would be a lecture too dark and painful to think of. Years of misery endured bad digestion, no appetite, rheumatism in my feet, all these and more than these have made my life a misery. For fifteen years I followed the prescription of physicians, which was no more to me than water poured on the ground. Two years ago I took S. S. S. and nothing in all my wretched and unhappy life was such a blessing to me as that medicine. After taking six bottles I was a new creature, was free from pain, was clear of rheumatism, was able to sleep to eat and work, and was well and happy. My rheumatism has been cured, and I am a new man. S. S. S. has certainly been a wonderful blessing to me. S. S. S. E. M. S. S.

Gallatin, Tenn., December 13, 1888.

Those dealers that sell the Grand Republic Cigars and stufos and kick at the profits should remember that "A nimble penny is better than a slow shilling." Sold by all reliable dealers.

J. J. DUFFY to the Front Again.